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SELIN

AN INTERPRETIVE AGENDA
FOR THE
SAWTOOTH NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

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CLEMSON CLASS OF 1985

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This paper was prepared as a student project in partial fulfillment of the requirements of the Professional Development for Outdoor Recreation Management Program at Clemson University. It in no way reflects USDA Forest Service policy nor are the opinions expressed those of anyone other than the author.

ABSTRACT

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Title: An Interpretive Agenda for the Sawtooth National Recreation Area

Abstract: The quality of Sawtooth National Recreation Area (SNRA) interpretive programming has been affected by recent budget shifts, personnel changes, and increased use of inexperienced volunteers. Past interpretive objectives need updating in light of proposed Forest Plan direction and visitor trends, including increased winter recreation use. Short and long range goals for cooperative U.S. Forest Service and Sawtooth Interpretive Association efforts need clarification. Identification of interpretive media which can reach the maximum number of visitors including the handicapped is needed. Stories specific to the SNRA need greater emphasis, based on public input and National direction.

This project is designed to provide the SNRA Superintendent and his staff with information needed to prioritize and implement quality, barrier free, interpretive service efforts at variable funding levels for the 1986 field season and future years.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

On August 22, 1972, Congress passed Public Law 92-400 establishing the 754,000 acre Sawtooth National Forest Recreation Area (SNRA). The law mandated the Forest Service with three primary responsibilities 1) Protection and conservation of the salmon and other fisheries; 2) Conservation and development of scenic, natural, historic, pastoral, wildlife, and other values contributing to and available for public recreation and enjoyment, including preservation of sites typifying the history of the American west; and 3) Management, utilization, and disposal of natural resources insofar as their utilization does not result in substantial impairment of the values for which the SNRA was established. The area was also closed to additional mineral entry.

Other significant portions of the legislation included direction to the Secretary of Agriculture to develop regulations for the use, subdivision, and development of private land within the area. Also, the Secretary was given the right to control the use of private land in order to protect aesthetic values. This effort has been very successful.

The legislation, in addition, designated the 217,088 acre Sawtooth Primitive Area as the Sawtooth Wilderness. The Forest Service was directed to review all undeveloped and unimproved lands as to their suitability for preservation as part of the National Wilderness Preservation System. This is being accomplished as a part of the forest planning effort. The White Cloud-Boulder Mountains area is part of this study.

Recreation opportunity is the primary product of the SNRA. These opportunities range from primitive to rural ROS settings and from wilderness to modern campgrounds, visitor centers, and resorts. Camping and driving for pleasure are the primary activities. Dispersed motorized camping has been allowed with relatively few controls. Developed campgrouds are located primarily around Redfish, Stanley, and Alturas Lakes, along the Wood River, and in the Salmon River Canyon. Redfish Lake is the highest use area on the SNRA. Cross-country skiing and snowmobiling are popular wintertime SNRA activities. Total SNRA use exceeds 1,000,000 recreation visitor days annually.

WHY THE STUDY?

The Sawtooth National Forest has had an interpretive services (IS) program since the seasonally operated Redfish Lake Visitor Center

opened to the public in July, 1963. The establishment of the SNRA in 1972 brought new focus on interpretive services. The SNRA Headquarters and Visitor Information Center opened its doors as a yearly facility in 1974. Self guided trails were added. New media were developed such as the ever popular auto tape tour. Typical activities such as guided tours and amphitheater programs were offered. Experienced seasonals and professionals as well as line and staff support helped maintain a stable SNRA IS program, even when similar programs nationally were falling on hard time.

Finally, the Sawtooth National Forest and SNRA also had to make hard funding choices between "necessary to have" and "nice to have" as well.

1985 was a low point. The quality of SNRA interpretive programming was affected by recent budget shifts, personnel changes and retirements, and increased use of inexperienced volunteers.

This result was of concern to SNRA Superintendent, Al Ashton. Al Ashton wanted to know where he should place his interpretive emphasis under variable funding levels. This project to provide added direction to the SNRA interpretive program was suggested by Al Ashton, who is a graduate of Utah State recreation short course. This project was also supported by Sawtooth National Forest Supervisor, Ron Stoleson, a recent oral review committee member.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

This project is designed to provide the SNRA Superintendent and his staff with information needed to prioritize and implement quality, barrier free, interpretive service efforts at variable funding levels for the 1986 field season and future years.

Two primary objectives are addressed by this project.

1. Identify criteria and recommendations for prioritization of Sawtooth National Recreation Area interpretive service efforts at variable funding levels.

2. Identify interpretive skills needed to present a professional SNRA interpretive service image at variable funding levels.

The following secondary objectives establish added direction and boundaries for this project.

1. Identify story themes, and proposed priorities for self-service interpretive media, such as self-guided trails, auto tape tours, field exhibits, brochures, and interpretive signs.

2. Identify story themes, and proposed priorities for personalized interpretive services as conducted tours, AV presentations, talks, and other "Forest Interpreter" efforts.

3. Consult with SNRA, Forest, Sawtooth Interpretive Association, and other interpretively involved personnel to gain maximum input to and support for the project.

4. Assure project is integrated with Forest Planning direction and internal budget, RIM, and ROS systems.

5. Emphasize barrier free access investments and media which serve all user populations.

6. Identify complementary role of volunteers in interpretive efforts.

7. Develop a slide presentation outlining the project.

8. Project is to be realistic and to inform, persuade, and recommend.

HYPOTHESES

This project was initiated under the supposition that:

1. Adequate information was available to complete the project during the non-field season.

2. Communication meetings among involved personnel on a regular basis were necessary for the project to be successful.

3. Quality interpretive effort can be maintained during reduced funding periods.

DELIMITATIONS

The physical boundaries of this project are those of the 754,000 acre Sawtooth National Recreation Area.

The informational boundaries of this project include all states of the Union and many foreign countries. Recreation visitors to the Sawtooth National Recreation Area from such farflung locations express opinions and wants regarding interpretive programs. Input from seasonal and permanent SNRA employees includes such public response.

The time constraints of this project require completion so direction can be implemented by the SNRA for the 1986 summer field season. This goal meshes with the timeline for final Clemson project dates.

LIMITATIONS

A weakness of this project is the lack of analysis time for each recommendation. The project requires a look at the total interpretive program for 1986 field season application. Greater emphasis is placed on the total program result. A lesser time and emphasis was given to the components of the total program.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Literature concerning SNRA interpretive direction begins with story outlines for Redfish Lake Visitor Center exhibits (Culverwell, 1962).

Anticipation of a Sawtooth National Park or Sawtooth National Recreation Area led to joint NPS and USFS studies. The Sawtooth Mountain Study on Idaho History (Goodwin & Hussey, 1965) made specific recommendations for protection and interpretation of certain historic properties.

Similar recommendations were made for significant archaeological sites (Bowers, 1964).

Such information was included with additional inventory and direction in the proposed SNRA VIS Plan (Selin, 1967).

Subsequent establishment of the USFS administered SNRA in 1972 and development of a General Management Plan incorporated and updated interpretive direction. The latest SNRA VIS Plan was prepared by Selin, 1979.

Forest Planning entered the picture and a broader look at alternatives and corresponding allocations took place. The draft Sawtooth National Forest Plan (1985) included interpretive direction and is in a review phase. National interpretive direction (Coutant, 1985) and Regional direction (Johnson, 1986) was considered in development of Forest Plan interpretive service standards and guidelines.

The Bibliography section contains specific reports and references which contribute to overall SNRA interpretive planning and the completion of this project.

CHAPTER III

PROCEDURES

APPROACH

The following steps were planned to meet problem and project objectives. Results are included in the Summary and Conclusions and Appendix sections.

1. Review past SNRA interpretive planning.

2. Gather input from SNRA seasonal and permanent interpretive service employees.

3. Gather input from Sawtooth Interpretive Association.

4. Integrate Forest Plan and related direction.

5. Schedule meetings with SNRA personnel to maximize consensus for project recommendations.

CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS OF DATA

Procedures followed led to considerable input. Much of this is included in the appendix. Alternatives were analyzed and discussed in scheduled SNRA meetings.

Analysis pertained to the following objectives:

1. Identify criteria and recommendations for prioritization of Sawtooth National Recreation Area interpretive service efforts at variable funding levels.

Analysis revealed:

a. Recent IS efforts were uneven because resources were stretched thin or not effectively utilized.

b. Maintenance of existing interpretive facilities was not up to par. Several safety concerns including the Fishhook Creek Nature Trail boardwalk repair need were identified.

c. Staffing of all Visitor Centers was important to the public during the summer season. Curtailing Redfish Lake Visitor Center operation was not desirable.

d. Evening amphitheater programs at Redfish Lake Visitor Center were important to the camping public and provided opportunity for management messages.

e. Galena Overlook receives more visits than any other SNRA site and this contact point should be staffed when possible as it was in the past.

f. Evening amphitheater programs at Wood River and Alturas Lake amphitheaters were valuable but not of as high a priority as those at Redfish Lake. Wood River and Alturas amphitheaters do have the advantage of accessibility from organization camps.

g. Presenting programs at individual organization camps was an impact on the available interpretive service personnel. The SNRA Headquarters could be more efficiently utilized for such contacts.

h. Regularly scheduled guided tours are an excellent contact but a low priority under funding cutbacks.

i. Informal scheduling of tours from the Redfish Lake Visitor Center permits flexibility and allows new tours to be tested.

j. Revitalizing interpretive services programming in light of Forest Plan and SNRA guidelines is needed.

k. Programs such as slide talks should be planned before seasonals arrive rather than afterward.

l. Dispersal of use is a factor in interpretive planning.

m. Barrier free access is a goal for interpretive service programming and facility development.

n. SIA programming is complementary to SNRA programming.

o. Activities for children deserve priority attention.

2. Identify interpretive skills needed to present a professional SNRA interpretive services image at variable funding levels.

Analysis revealed:

a. Over reliance on inexperienced volunteers was effecting the quality of the interpretive services program.

b. Quality training was not available due to a lack of experienced IS personnel.

c. Volunteers also have a cost to them and trading off several volunteer positions for an experienced seasonal position is a valid option.

d. Quality rather than quantity of IS positions is more important.

e. Recruitment of people from schools which teach interpretive skills with natural science and resource management training is desirable.

f. Increased training and supervisory guidance is needed.

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

This project is designed to provide the SNRA Superintendent and his staff with information needed to prioritize and implement quality, barrier free, interpretive service efforts at variable funding levels for the 1986 field season and future years.

SUMMARY OF PROCEDURES AND FINDINGS

Procedures were established to address the following two primary objectives addressed by this project.

1. Identify criteria and recommendations for prioritization of Sawtooth National Recreation Area interpretive service efforts at variable funding efforts.

2. Identify interpretive skills needed to present a professional SNRA interpretive services image at variable funding levels.

Procedures Included:

A REVIEW OF PAST INTERPRETIVE PLANNING

Highlights were reviewed and updated during a 2/13/86 meeting with the SNRA Superintendent and staff. Short term priority was placed on low cost IS efforts that could be implemented for the 1986 field season.

GATHERING INPUT FROM SNRA SEASONAL AND PERMANENT INTERPRETIVE SERVICE EMPLOYEES

An important early step was to gather ideas and suggestions from seasonal interpretive service personnel before they left the area. Information from Mary Blackburn and Bernie Hartz was especially helpful. SNRA Outdoor Recreation Planner, Julie Garcia, helped coordinate data collection.

GATHERING INPUT FROM SAWTOOTH INTERPRETIVE ASSOCIATION

This was necessary to assure that our respective goals and objectives were complementary. Such was the case as identified in our 3/17/86 meeting. One major SIA thrust is historic preservation which benefits us, as Forest Service funds for such work are limited.

INTEGRATING FOREST PLAN AND RELATED DIRECTION

This was accomplished in conjunction with SNRA review and draft Forest Plan edit in February of 1986. There would be little support for interpretive services if the plan didn't provide for such support.

Forest wide and SNRA Goals, Objectives, Prescriptions, and Standards and Guidelines support the thrust for a strong SNRA IS program.

SCHEDULING MEETINGS WITH SNRA PERSONNEL TO MAXIMIZE CONSENSUS FOR PROJECT RECOMMENDATIONS

Five meetings have been held and more are planned. Consensus has been good and various field actions have already been implemented including a recent qualifications update for an advertised IS position.

CONCLUSIONS

Based upon the findings and within the limitations of this study, it is concluded that SNRA findings and staffing should follow this order of priority under any funding level.

1. Operation and Maintenance of existing interpretive facilities. We must have safe and presentable facilities.

2. Staffing SNRA Headquarters, Stanley office and Redfish Lake Visitor Center. Efficient use of quality people will increase skill and communication levels with the public.

3. Redfish Lake Visitor Center, Phase I Programming. Primarily amphitheater programs which have a high cost benefit payback and are expected by public.

4. Galena Overlook Staffing. Minimum of 1 high volume visitor arrival day/per week. High agency visibility and effective contact results.

5. Wood River Amphitheater programs.

6. Alturas Amphitheater programs.

7. Organization Camp programs or programs offered to camps at SNRA Headquarters.

8. SNRA Headquarters programs offered on regular basis.

9. Redfish Lake Visitor Center, Phase II Programming. Primarily guided tours.

Certain skills and background are also needed to administer and conduct an interpretive services program on the SNRA. Recognition of these skill needs will aid in determination of the proper balance between journey level Forest Interpreters and volunteers. While not all the following skills are needed in each seasonal, it is

surprising how often these are not considered in recruitment.

1. Have a balance between resource management and natural and human history in his/her background.

2. Personality and communication skills.

3. Environmental education process approach skills.

4. Prepare and present an AV program to diverse groups at diverse settings.

5. Conduct an amphitheater program including warm-up activities with the audience as singing.

6. Plan and lead conducted tours and have knowledge to respond to group questions effectively.

7. Lead auto tours safely.

8. Give a talk without audio visual aids.

9. Develop brochures, self guided trails, interpretive sign text, tape tours, and plan, build, and maintain exhibits.

10. Have a knowledge of local area.

DISCUSSION

While this was not the project I originally proposed at Clemson, it couldn't have been a better choice. Timeliness was the key. SNRA Superintendent, Al Ashton, suggested this project at a time when his IS program needed more emphasis and direction. Reasons for program concern ranged from budget cuts to increased use of inexperienced volunteers and a lack of direct supervision. The recommendations which follow address ways to strengthen various facets of the SNRA interpretive service program.

Support for this project by the SNRA has been invaluable. The Appendix materials which include meeting summaries by Julie Garcia are an example of that support.

Several findings certainly have implication beyond the SNRA. For one, we can't expect to maintain program quality if we depend too much on volunteers. A proper balance must be struck between volunteers and experienced supervisory interpreters who can provide training.

Another finding relates to interpretive skill levels. The credible Forest interpreter requires varied knowledge and skills. However, people with single dimension interpretive skills are often recruited for multi-dimensional positions. Just as foresters or archeologists or hydrologists are hired for their professional skills, so too

should interpreters be hired for their skills. It's necessary to avoid the assumption that "anyone can do VIS work". The public expects the interpreter to be an expert in varied resource management issues and all aspects of the human and natural environment. People with those skills are out there and we need to go after them more energetically. IS program quality benefits.

Lastly, if we recruit quality people, their versatility and skill gives momentum to the IS program, even under low funding levels. They are doers, not merely program administrators. In recruitment, note that PIO series positions do not require a resource or natural science background while interpretive positions require it.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are proposed for immediate application:

1. Fund SNRA interpretive services program according to the 9 priorities listed in the Conclusions portion of this Summary section.

2. Maintain fair balance between recreational and interpretive service programs during fiscal year increases or decreases in budget allocations.

3. Place interpretive service program emphasis on management stories relating to the purpose of the SNRA Act.

4. Place emphasis on O & M of interpretive facilities. Update and develop O & M work plans for employees to follow.

5. Emphasize barrier free access in Forest Plan Schedule interpretive investments. Monitor and document Redfish Lake Visitor Center situation for possible accelerated barrier free access funding.

6. Schedule pre-season time to develop and update programs and information on an SNRA-wide basis.

7. Monitor evaluate and innovate to avoid program ruts!

8. Maximize interpretive skills listed in the Conclusions portion of this Summary section when recruiting permanent and seasonal Forest Interpreters including Redfish Lake and SNRA Headquarters Visitor Center directors.

9. Maximize recruitment of personnel with interpretive training from Universities offering such courses. Recruit as professionally for IS positions as for other jobs.

10. Increase flexibility and efficency in use of interpretive service personnel. Include a mix of information counter and conducted duties when possible.

11. Increase training. View training as an on-going activity as well as a pre-season workshop.

12. Improve utilization of volunteers and campground host's in interpretation of SNRA values.

13. Increase use of Forest resource specialists in amphitheater and other presentations.

14. Provide staff level grade for SNRA IS program administrator to reflect required skills and enhance program status. Add PIO responsibilities as needed for accomplishment.

15. Refer to SNRA VIS plans listed in Bibliography for personalized and self service story opportunities.

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APPENDIX

A. Home Project Prospectus Outline

B. IS Meeting Notes 10/28/85

C. IS Meeting Notes 2/13/86

D. IS Meeting Notes 3/4/86

E. IS Training Outline

F. Interpretation Commentary by Gerald Coutant

G. Memo to Phil Johnson

H. Draft Forest Plan Interpretive Direction

APPENDIX A

CLEMSON UNIVERSITY RECREATION SHORT COURSE
HOME PROJECT PROSPECTUS OUTLINE

AN INTERPRETIVE AGENDA FOR THE SAWTOOTH NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

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An Interpretive Agenda
for the
Sawtooth National Recreation Area

HOME PROJECT PROSPECTUS SIGNOFF PAGE

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DESCRIPTION OF THE AUDIENCE

This project is primarily designed to provide the Sawtooth National Recreation Area Superintendent and his staff with information needed to implement interpretive service efforts at different funding levels.

This project secondarily provides the Forest Supervisor and Forest Recreation Staff Officer with an analysis approach that can be used to evaluate and prioritize interpretive service efforts on other Forest units.

The recommendations from this project will be designed for continued reference value.

Description of Problem and Project

The quality of Sawtooth National Recreation Area (SNRA) interpretive programming has been affected by recent budget shifts, personnel changes, and increased use of inexperienced volunteers. Past interpretive objectives need updating in light of proposed Forest Plan direction and visitor trends, including increased winter recreation use. Short and long range goals for cooperative U.S. Forest Service and Sawtooth Interpretive Association efforts need clarification. Identification of interpretive media which can reach the maximum number of visitors including the handicapped is needed. Stories specific to the SNRA need greater emphasis, based on public input and National direction.

The proposed project to provide added direction to the SNRA interpretive program was suggested by SNRA Superintendent Al Ashton, who is a graduate of the Utah State recreation short course. The project was reviewed with Sawtooth National Forest Recreation and Lands Staff Officer, Bob Hoag. Added input was received from Sawtooth National Forest Supervisor, Ron Stoleson, a recent oral review committee member.

Al Ashton would like to know where he should place his interpretive emphasis under different funding levels and why. He would like to know what added skills, programs, media, and interpretive site investment should have priority as budget increments are added. This project will provide answers to those questions within a time frame allowing the direction to be implemented by next field season. Recommendations need to be budgetarily realistic in relation to the total recreation program.

Objectives

Identify criteria for prioritization of Sawtooth National Recreation Area interpretive service efforts.

Identify interpretive skills and costs needed to present a professional SNRA interpretive image at various funding levels.

Consult with SNRA, Forest, Sawtooth Interpretive Association, and other interpretively involved personnel to gain maximum input to and support for the project.

Identify story themes, estimated cost, and proposed priorities for personalized interpretive services as conducted tours, AV presentations, talks, and other "Forest Naturalist" efforts.

Identify story themes, estimated costs, and proposed priorities for self-service interpretive media, such as self-guided trails, auto tape tours, field exhibits, brochures, and interpretive signs.

Assure project is integrated with Forest Planning direction and internal budget, RIM, and ROS systems.

Emphasize barrier free access investments and media which serve all user populations.

Identify complementary role of volunteers in interpretive efforts.

Develop a slide presentation outlining the project.

Project is to be realistic and to inform, persuade, and recommend.

Evidence of Short Course

This project primarily ties to the following short course presentations:

Policy Questions and WO perspectives by Roy Feuchter, especially in reference to new direction on NRA's as showcase areas with more importance on interpretive techniques. Also, Roy Feuchter mentioned that in several months the Washington Office would request interpretive project priorities from each Region for future fiscal year funding.

Sociology and Psychology of Recreation by Rich Schreyer, reflecting interpretive aspect of needs fulfillment.

Tourism Development by Bill Gartner, as it relates to present State and National publicity being given to SNRA.

Interpretive Associations, and Volunteers by Gerry Coutant, as they relate to an overall interpretive program.

Field trips to Cradle of Forestry, Oconee Visitor Center, and other sites where interpretive techniques were observed.

APPENDIX B

IS MINUTES OF OCTOBER 28, 1985 MEETING

ATTENDERS: Art Selin, Lynn Anderson-Karstaedt, Elsie Adkins, Mary Blackburn, Hank Lee, Julie Garcia, Tom Streit

- Art Selin presented the outline of his Recreation Short course project entitled "An Interpretive Agenda for the SNRA" Art will identify important priorities for staffing, programs and overall IS direction tied to different funding levels. Additional project objectives are attached.

APPENDIX B

IS MINUTES OF OCTOBER 28, 1985 MEETING

ATTENDERS: Art Selin, Lynn Anderson-Karstaedt, Elsie Adkins, Mary Blackburn, Hank Lee, Julie Garcia, Tom Streit

- Art Selin presented the outline of his Recreation Short course project entitled "An Interpretive Agenda for the SNRA" Art will identify important priorities for staffing, programs and overall IS direction tied to different funding levels. Additional project objectives are attached.

- There was discussion about coordination of "IS- Barrier-free access improvement projects". Better coordination is needed for prioritizing these projects.

- IS staff training was discussed at length. Julie will develop a pre-season training plan. A pre-work package for seasonals will be developed. Field trips and guest speakers will be arranged. Training on the Recreation Opportunity Guide (ROG) will be emphasized and the guide will be fully utilized next summer. (ROG will be updated this winter).

- There is a strong need to contract out the opening of the Redfish Visitor Center (i.e. cleaning floors, windows etc.) in order to have more time for pre-season orientation/training. Julie will update the budget with a separate 1900-4.

- Informal cooperation with the Sawtooth fish hatchery IS personnel will be emphasized.

- IS programs for next field season will be prioritized ahead of the season. Approximately 7 programs will be developed or updated. The programs will not be "hard-sell" Forest management. A series of short (30 minute) programs will be developed for use in close proximity to the offices.

- A rotation schedule for volunteers was discussed. This will enable the staff to learn the area and sharing naturalist/receptionist duties will provide variety.

- The need for short selfguided hikes was discussed. Also, some of the hikes described by Mary Blackburn will need descriptions and included in the day hike section of the ROG.

- The feasibility of a weekly radio spot on KSKI and/or a weekly column in the Mountain Express, Wood River Journal, Challis Messenger was discussed. It was recognized that the coordination of the spot/column would be time consuming. Art will be discussing details with Ed Waldaphel.

- Mary Blackburn will draft a memo for Julie's review, requesting resource assistance for IS projects.

- A draft re-organization of IS duties is attached for comment.

Minutes taker by Julie Garcia

DUTIES - Julie Garcia

COMPLEX PLANNING

Writing Recreation Complex plans for morainal lakes and canyons.

RECREATION MGT.

Occupancy data, traffic counter statistics, RIM reporting, Attainment Reports.

CIVIL RIGHTS, SAFETY

IS COORDINATION

NRA HOST program	-- present program at seasonal orientation
Front desk operation	-- Front Desk, phone inquiries sales-- 5% of the time and scheduled in advance.
Budget	--Coordinate and prepare budget for Headquarters, Stanley Office and Redfish Lake Visitor Center
Overall Coordination of special programs, evening programs, EE and Smokey Bear	-- Assign staff, monitor quality of programs, give programs 5% of the time.
Overall CG Host Coordinator	--Training, recruiting of HOST's with Geri's assistance
Collection Officer responsibilities	-- Safekeeping, accounting of govt. funds.
Volunteers	-- Advising PM of needs in IS
Training	-- IS staff - Stanley, Redfish

DUTIES - Elsie Adkins

IS OPERATION OF HEADQUARTERS VISITOR CENTER

Front Desk Operation	-- Front Desk, phone, sales/collection respon.
Budget	-- Order Supplies, equipment etc. for all three offices according to 1900-4's, working with Geri. Provide input to Julie
Reports	-- Consolidate Visitor Center Reports for the 3 centers. Recreation Reports -- 10 %

DUTIES -- ELSIE ADKINS CONTINUED

Program Presentations	-- some evening and special programs, E.E.
Program Planning	-- Develop 3 minute programs and other IS programs.
SIA Coordination	-- Safekeeping of funds, ordering materials through Laurii, overseeing SIA account
Tabloid	-- writing and layout with committee assistance, updates
History files	-- Organization of files (getting them in shape)
Correspondence	-- Research related letters only
Library	-- Assisting researchers with projects only
Firewood, Maps, X-mass tree tages	-- Coordination with the SO
Collection officer responsibilities	-- Safekeeping and accounting of own funds, Ensuring the IS staff money is being kept in the safes and not the drawers at night.
SUPERVISON /Civil Rights and Safety	-- SCSEP Supervision
	-- Develop Training Plan and Performance Elements for Roma Nelson - (FY 1986 only)
	-- Campground Host supervison of Alturas and Wood River Hosts.

DUTIES -- Roma Nelson

IS OPERATION

Correspondence	-- All correspondence except research related letters
Front Desk Operation	-- Front Desk, phone, sales
Campground Reservations	-- Reserving, collection transfers, ensuring that the signs are posted. Chemeketan and Alturas. Wood River
Coordinate Work schedules	-- For Headquarters IS Staff
A/V equipment	-- Inventory of Tape Players, cassettes, and other IS Equipment. Compile list of equipment needing repair.

DUTIES - ROMA NELSON continued

New employee training	-- SCSEP, front desk assistance
Report writing	-- Recreation Reports (90% of reports)
Recreation Opportunity Guide	-- Updates for 3 offices
Slide Files	-- Keep in order, keep track of check-out list

DUTIES - GS 5 POSITION -- STANLEY AND REDFISH OFFICES

Correspondence	-- Some - utilizing form letters where feasible
Work Schedules	-- IS staff - Stanley/Redfish
Host Supervision	-- Stanley area
Front Desk Operation	-- Front Desk, phone, sales
Supervision	-- Staff supervision
Budget	-- Input into budget formulation
Wilderness Permit Coordination	-- With 3 offices and SVWC
Reports	-- Collect Visitor Use data for reports. Number of visitors at each office, number of programs - attendance etc.
Programs	-- Development of IS programs and presentation of programs. (all offices)
Pre and Post Visitor Center preparation	
A/V equipment	-- record keeping, informing Adkins of repair needs
Campground Reservations	-- Stanley Area
Collection Officer Responsibilities.	-- Responsible for safekeeping of funds of IS staff, and safekeeping of SIA funds.

IS/RELATED DUTIES - BUSINESS MGT.

Library (Quarterly filing)	-- Filing in accordance with Forest Service Manual codes
Front Desk Operation *	-- As requested. Nelson will train
Hiring, paperwork, payroll, invoices - PM	-- For all SCA, Volunteers and Campground Hosts.
Typing Help	-- As needed
Seasonal Orientation for Summer Seasonals/Volunteers	

* SCSEP (Nancy Bowcut) is available (except on Friday) and her time must be scheduled in advance.

APPENDIX C

FEB 24 1986

SAWTOOTH NATIONAL RECREATION AREA
INTERPRETIVE SERVICES MEETING
February 13, 1986

SL

RK

ATTENDERS: Bob Hoag, Tom Streit, Art Selin, Al Ashton, Julie Garcia, Elsie Adkins, and Hank Lee.

The Camp Stamp Program session will be presented by Bob Glenn, Regional Office on April 8, 1986 in Twin Falls.

Art reviewed Forest Management Goals and Objectives, relating to Interpretive Service, Recreation, and Cultural Resources.

--Provide a variety of recreation and interpretive opportunities.
--Protection of recreation and interpretive sites.
--Full service level @ 70% of capacity (developed).
--Recreation administration, clean-up, and Interpretive Services will increase by 100%.
--Public contact to inform and educate groups and organizations.
--Encourage visitor dispersion rather than concentration.
--Expand the role of the Sawtooth Interpretive Association.
--Protect National Register of Historic Places properties, i.e. Redfish Archeological District/Sawtooth City.

The following items are more specific to the Sawtooth National Recreation Area:

--Enlarge the Interpretive Service program and facilities to more nearly meet user needs and desires.
--Develop historic site interpretation plans.
--Develop interpretive trails.
--Take on educational role in research natural areas information.
--Enhance signing for visitor information, guidance, dissemination and interpretation.
--Provide interpretation of non-game species.
--Provide interpretation of Sunbeam Dam/Hot Springs within the Scenic Travel Route.

Planning Priorities

--Update Recreation, Interpretive Plans, Cultural Resource, Visual Management Plans.
--Pettit Lake Recreation Residence use continuance.
--SNRA Morainal Lakes.
--White Cloud Boulder Mountains.
--Salmon River Canyons.
--Big Wood River.
--Grandjean.

Cultural Resource Priorities

Pole Creek	Sawtooth City
Redfish Rock Shelter	Champion Creek Homestead
R.L.V.C. and Headquarters Displays	Sunbeam C.C.C.
	Sunbeam Dam

Art presented areas with Interpretive potential:

--Redfish Rock Shelter--self guided trail, 1900-4 is the system for signing (#37 priority), the sheep bridge needs replacement.

--Fishhook Creek Nature Walk.

--Bear Trap--near Sawtooth City, to the left. From the trap one can walk up the hill to the cemetery. The bear trapped in this location was apparently sent to the New Orleans Worlds Fair.

--Alturas Lake--the Law/Bradford Homestead--north of Alturas Lake towards Valley Creek.

--Pole Creek Guard Station, can use Bill Horton's diaries and horseshoe as a theme. Art recommends access/parking behind the Guard Station.

--Sawtooth City--incorporate the "Johnny Behind the Rocks" story.

--Horton Peak Lookout has possibilities. Can still find the trail and has nice views.

--The Alexander Ross diary can be used as material for interpretive signing.

There was discussion about skills that Interpretive Service personnel must possess.

--Plan conducted tours
--Lead conducted tours
--Lead auto tours
--Establish a self guided trail
--Present an A/V program
--Prepare an A/V program
--Give a talk without audio/visual aids
--Conduct a campground program
--Conduct a large ampitheater program
--apply environmental education techniques
--Plan, build, and maintain an exhibit
--Develop brochures
--Develop interpretive sign text
--Meet people/communicate well
--Have a balance between resource management and natural and human history in his/her background.

There was some discussion about foundation level budgets which translates into, at a minimum, keeping the Headquarters, Redfish Lake Visitor Center, and Stanley Office open. It was felt that there should be a proportional decrease between the Interpretive Service and Recreation budget.

The following are Interpretive Service program objectives for 1986:

--Full utilization of every employee. Flexible use of employees, i.e. rotate people for job variety and exposure to the different aspects of Interpretive Service.

--Provide an opportunity for the seasonal receptionists to interpret, if they have an interest (training option).

--Staff Galena Overlook (scheduling permitting).

--All Interpretive Service employees have good interpretive skills.

--Better utilization of HOST's in interpretation of SNRA values (ambassadors).

--Have an active, well rounded training program. (Julie has prepared a draft training plan. A request for janatorial assistance in lieu of seasonals opening the Redfish Center has been submitted and the 1900-4 has received high priority.

--Program critique and monitoring will receive heavy emphasis. (Julie will spend more time in Stanley.)

--Programs will focus upon interpreting SNRA management.

--Interpretive Service work plans will be formulated/revised.

--More reliance on in-house personnel for program presentation.

--Emphasis on "O&M" items. Be "doers" rather than "delegator".

TO DO LIST

--Julie and Art to meet and select program possibilities for this summer.

--Develop a better wildlife program.

--Develop a presentation or handout on the Lands program.

--Develop a series of SNRA videos (long range).

--Do some cosmetic upgrading of Redfish Lake Visitor Center, i.e. paint, etc. Organize a work party.

--Re-do Redfish wildflower display photos (start photographing while plants come into bloom).

APPENDIX D

United States Department of Agriculture | Forest Service | Sawtooth NRA

Reply to: 1600

Date: March 4, 1986

Subject: IS Meeting

To: SNRA Staff

Attenders: Art Selin, Hank Lee, Tom Streit, Elsie Adkins, Julie Garcia

Student Conservation Association Program - We will know in 60 days whether this program is viable. If the Forest Service contributes 100% then the program is no longer considered "cooperative". The RO is working with the SCA to determine if a 90% contribution from the Forest Service and a 10% contribution from the SCA is appropriate.

Art Selin has recommended that we combine the two SCA volunteer positions into one seasonal position adding in some of the savings from Roma Nelson's salary. We will still retain one SCA volunteer position.

The IS staffing for the 1986 season is as follows:

1 GS-9	Outdoor Recreation Planner	PFT		Headquarters
1 GS-5	Interpretive Services Asst.	PFT		Headquarters
1 GS-5	Interpretive Services Asst.		172 days	Stanley
1 GS-4	Naturalist		70 days	RLVC
1 GS-4	Receptionist	INT	160 days	Headquarters
1 GS-4	Receptionist (upgraded from GS-3)		70 days	RLVC
1 GS-3	Receptionist		70 days	Stanley
2 SCSEP				Headquarters/Stanley

2 SCA Naturalists	60 days	or	1 GS-4 Naturalist
1 SCA Receptionist	60 days		1 SCA Naturalist

Julie and Art relayed various hiring authorities: i.e. student requisition, peace corps, handicapped program authorities, and seasonal roster to obtain seasonal employees.

Elsie wrote some revisions to her position and gave her recommendations for this position:

The GS-5 should supervise the GS-4 and SCSCP. The person in this position should have a handle on all collections. This person can coordinate group reservations, wilderness permits, and oversee the SIA program. Elsie sees her current percentage of duties as follows:

75% Visitor Information Center:
Maps, inventory, correspondence, reservations, front desk

25% Interpretive:
Programs, tabloid, photos, equipment

This percentage can vary.

Received Sawtooth N.F.
Received .....
Copies Sent Rgrs. ....
MAR 10 '86
Act | Info
FS
AO
Planning
R & L
RM, WL, WS
Eng
TM, FM
P.I.O.
AA-RSF
AA-PM
AA-AS
AA-RS
AA-CS

Julie will write the two GS-5 position descriptions at the same time.

Everyone agreed on the priorities for funding/staffing:

1. O&M (phases)
2. Staffing Redfish Lake V.C., Stanley Office, Headquarters
3. Phase I programming at Redfish
4. Staff Galena Overlook (tentatively 1 day a week)
5. Programs at Wood River Ampitheater
6. Programs at Alturas Ampitheater
7. Programs at Organization Camps or programs given to camps at Headquarters
8. Program given at Headquarters on a regular basis
9. Phase II programs at RLVC

Julie reviewed a draft training package. The group felt it would provide adequate coverage and recognized the need for on-going training.

Julie will check with Ed about video taping the CAMP STAMP PROGRAM session presented by the RO on April 1. (Ed has agreed to tape it.)

Minutes taken by Julie Garcia.

APPENDIX E

DRAFT

SNRA INTERPRETIVE SERVICES (IS) STAFF TRAINING OUTLINE

I. RELAY THE OBJECTIVES OF THE IS PROGRAM

- Art Sellin's package
- Forest Service image, we are here to serve the public
- Information the public needs
- Management messages the Forest Service relays to the public
- Exchange of Information and open communication
- Outline of summer IS program
- Quality job

II KNOWLEDGE OF DUTIES, RESPONSIBILITIES AND PROCEDDURES

- Interpretive Services Responsibilities (Role of the coordinator and assistants and staff)
- Rotation of Work Experiences i.e. sharing naturalist/receptionist duties, working at different locations
- Proceedures
  Collections, tape tours, record keeping i.e. program outlines scripts, program evaluations, visitor use statistics,
- SIA materials, safekeeping of funds
- Wilderness permits
- Camp Stamp Program.

III. FAMILIARITY WITH MAPS, PUBLICATIONS, RESOURCES

- Review maps, publications and handout materials
- Recreation Opportunity Guide -- an in depth training on how to use the guide efficientiy.
- Familiarity with the 7 Interpretive Programs as a "basic program"
- Files
- Library

IV. GENERAL FAMILIARITY WITH THE MAIN ATTRACTIONS OF THE SAWTOOTH NRA

- Show me trip i.e. Campgrounds, points of interest, Custer museum, Valley Creek Museum, Fish Hatchery, Visitor Center
- Frequently asked questions
- Commercial Facilities

V. GENERAL FAMILIARITY WITH THE NATURAL HISTORY OF THE SAWTOOTH NRA

- Special "Project Wild" Environmental Education Session.
- Short naturalist hikes with experts. i.e. Brian Sturges - ornithology
  Bill Mc Dorman - plant ecology, Chuck Ebersole
- Guest Speakers i.e. Jeff Gabardi - Geology, Edna McGown, Sylvia Marqley - local history, Elsie Adkins - Forest Service History
  Tom Rogers - Fisheries. Jenny Carson, T & E Species.

Training Outline Continued

Q.

VI GENERAL FAMILIARITY WITH FOREST SERVICE ORGANIZATION

- SNRA Revisited
- Line/Staff concept, de-centralized organization
- SNRA Staff -- scheduled periodically

VI EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION/COMMUNICATION/FEEDBACK

- Public Speaking Skills/Program Presentations - Art Selin
- Interaction between Campground HOST's, Recreation Crews, Interpretive Services staff, Wilderness and Backcountry Staff
- Sensitive Issues
- Recreation Reports, Information Gathering
- Exchange of Wilderness and Backcountry Information
- Role Playing (later in the summer)

VIII OTHER

- Collection procedures
- Search and Rescue procedures
- Drivers Lisences
- HOST training

PRE-WORK PACKAGE

Maps -- Mini map, Wilderness Map, White Cloud map, Recreation Map
Trail Milages
Tabloid/Brochures
Employee Orientation booklet
Housing information
Chamber of Commerce Information
Bibliography/Selected Reading

REFERENCES

John Gahl
Project Wild Environmental Education Workshop 1-800-632-5852
ID Dept. of Fish and Game
600 South Walnut, Box 25,
Boise, ID 83707

Edna McGown, Sylvia Marqley (208) 774-3517
Valley Creek Museum
P.O. Box 75
Stanley, ID 83278

REFERENCES Continued

Tom Rogers Sawtooth Fish Hatchery Stanley, ID 83278	(208) 774-3684
Bill McDorman, Ketchum, ID	(208) 726-3221
Custer Museum, Yankee Fork Dredge Assoc. (Art Browning)	(208) 838-2202 (208) 459-7962
Chuck Ebersole, Stanley	(208) 774-3375
Brian Sturges, Sun Valley	(208) 622- 5094
Elsie Adkins	(208) 726-8291
Jeff Gabardi, Boise NF	(208) 334-1516
Art Selin, Sawtooth NF	8- 216

APPENDIX F

(1)

Commentary

DRAFT

Interpretation - The changing role of a profession.

By Gerald J. Coutant
Interpretive Services Program Leader
USDA Forest Service
Nov. 1985

I had the opportunity to attend my first Association of Interpretive Naturalists meeting last spring in Seattle, Washington where I heard a discussion that surprised me. Some individuals were discussing the merits of the term Interpreter versus that of Interpretive Naturalist. A few weeks ago one of the Forest Service Regional staff asked me much the same question, "What are the various Regions using as a title for their interpreters?" that remark caused me to really begin thinking about the term, Interpreter. Here is an individual who by education, training, or natural ability is able to communicate an idea, or clarify an issue, expand a horizon, or provoke a response on the part of individuals who had not been aware of the situation before the encounter. The interpreter of natural and cultural resources uses interpretation as a management tool. They are in reality, Forest Interpreters bringing understanding to the visitors who, by and large, have little knowledge of the natural environment they are visiting. This experience with nature is enjoyable and informative.

It seems to me that the term naturalist has conveyed the meaning, however, unintentionaly of preservation rather then that of a translator of natural systems or the natural environment and its symbiotic relationships. This can be a problem.

In a public agency like the Forest Service, where our legal mandate is to manage for a multiple of uses and a sustained yield of resources, the term naturalist sometimes clouds the issue before the interpreter has the opportunity to develop an understanding or clarification of the management situation. The term management seems to be the key to situation.

In the Interpreter, this past spring Dustin and McAvoy wrote an article titled Interpretation As A Management Tool: A Dissenting Opinion in which they questioned the use of interpretation in the management scheme of things. They presented three points in making their case of dissent which I will not elaborate, on in this commentary, but were good points. It seems to me that interpretation has a role to play and it has been played throughout history in making resources more relevant or understandable to the park, forest or rangeland visitor. I question the premise that Freeman Tilden would object to the use of interpretation as management tool. Russ Dickenson, former Director, NPS, in a commentary in 1982 stated "Interpretation and management are partners." He further stated that "It (interpretation) can and should be one of managements' most valuable tools for building the publics' understanding and support necessary to keep our parks in business and our managment programs running smoothly." I believe this to be the case for all resource management agencies.

I dare say that the new Director of the National Park Service, Bill Mott has the same observations of interpretation, if not stronger ones.

While the National Forests have a different set of goals and objectives, the role of the interpreter can be a significant one as the public questions grow in regard to some management decisions. The Forest Service has given emphasis to the role of Interpretation for Management during

the past few years, but we have a long way to go within the Service. One of the significant situations to occur recently was the creation of the Chief's Taskforce on Communication. Many of the findings and recommendations of that report are directly related to the need of natural resource interpretation to play a larger role in developing public understanding of resource management. The question was also raised that maybe there is understanding and that a good portion of the interested public does not care for the managment they see, nor do they care for that which is proposed.

If the tool of interpretation were anything less than a skill to be used in the management of natural resources, it becomes in the eyes of many, unimportant in the scope of management. It becomes an item to be provided for in the budget and management workload, rather than a item to help in explaining and clarifying the situation to an inquiring public.

During the past twenty years that I have been employed by the Forest Service there has been a tremendous change in the organization from the influence of the many programs example include landscape management, cultural resources and the growth of public involvement.

There has been a changing role for natural resource agencies and a change in the make-up of our employees with many specialist now in the organization who have new ideas. With this change it is still abundantly clear that if the Forest Service is to continue to manage the National Forests we must improve our communication tools and skills. We have had Inform and Involve programs, public listening sessions, public awareness efforts and several other information programs that have been successful to varying degrees.

It is a sad commentary that during this period we did not use the skills of the interpreter like we could have, because the Interpretive Specialist was slowly disappearing across the Service. One Regional Forester did away with the program entirely because it was frosting on the cake, a nice to do thing for the visitor, but not when funds are in short supply.

The Interpretation for Management program that we have begun attempts to scope out the problems before they become serious, using the skills of the interpreter to develop understanding, revealing the whys, where, and the hows of a particular action of proposed management system.

We all know that the silviculturist or the geologist can give the facts and figures in abundance, but without the spice of interpretive life there is no general understanding, nodding agreement,-yes, but not understanding. In most cases, knowledge is just one element introduced to the crucible to produce comprehension; Interpretation is the other.

During the past couple of years the Boise Cascade Corporation has embarked upon a program to inform the public about their resource management that is considerably different from previous public information efforts they have used. This new approach brings the visitor to the logging activity, the landing, the sawmill, and other aspects of resource development to get firsthand knowledge of the subject. While I am not sure how well this approach is doing, the idea is intriguing. Interpretation and management are becoming partners.

It is in the changing role of interpretation that we hope to nourish, and in so doing, enrich the experience of the visitor to the National Forests.

The interpreter of park or forest ha an opportunity to attain new heights in the world of resource management if he or she can develop or discover ways to make Interpretation for Management relevant to both the administrator and to the visitor to these great lands we manage for the people.

Phil Johnson,

Here is some interpretive services input to your optional informal reply memo.

1. Your RIM site list was a good approach to highlighting interpretive opportunities. I have marked those on your RIM summary which are on the Regional Recreation Construction/Reconstruction priority list and on our Draft Forest Plan schedules. We plan to update costs on the next facility condition edit.

   One limitation of RIM is that it only recognizes existing sites. I participated on a RIM evaluation team which recently recommended that a Potential Site Kind Code be added to Basic Address. I have enclosed a copy of that memo.

   Many of our resource use and management stories are told through audio-visual media and guided tours. They would not normally appear as sites, but as programming tied to Visitor Centers and Ranger Stations.

2. Three Forest projects with interpretive needs on the Regional recreation construction priority list are:

   Redfish Lake Visitor Center, 3 phases; Porcupine Campground (CCC and Archaeological sites); and Pole Creek Guard Station Historic Site.

   The Redfish Lake barrier-free access project has interpretive service benefits as well.

   Additional media project needs include:

   Redfish Rockshelter interpretive signing
   Wolf display case
   Tape tour update

   Costs for the above projects average $2,000, and less.

3. Recent SNRA interpretive planning identified the following priorities for funding and staffing:

   1. O&M (phases included)
   2. Staffing Redfish Lake Visitor Center, Stanley Office, Headquarters
   3. Phase I programming at Redfish Lake Visitor Center. (Primarily amphitheater.)
   4. Staff Galena Overlook (tentatively 1 day a week)
   5. Programs at Wood River Amphitheater
   6. Programs at Alturas Amphitheater
   7. Programs at Organization Camps or programs given to camps at Headquarters
   8. Program given at headquarters on a regular basis
   9. Phase II programs at RLVC (Primarily tours)

   Increased interpretive services funding permits a greater management to standard and increase in personal contacts.

We have various opportunities elsewhere on the Forest. Burley Ranger District personnel are involved in joint agency planning for the City of Rocks.

Twin Falls Ranger District personnel are very involved with presentations to schools and organizations. The significance of the archaeological resource on the Ranger District also merits story development.

The Ketchum Ranger District plays a lead role in ski area administration and avalanche forecasting.

The Fairfield Ranger District has an active resource management program and maintains contacts with recreation visitors from Mountain Home Air Force Base.

Interpretive media could be developed for any of these Districts in format ranging from video tape and slide tape shows to office exhibits. A contract estimate of $1,000 per media would be reasonable. Public Information Officer Ed Waldapfel has produced a number of programs for less than $300.

4. We recently met with the Sawtooth Interpretive Association to discuss their goals and objectives in conjunction with ours. We are also in the process of revising our Memorandum of Understanding with the SIA to cover their maintenance of a newly acquired historic property. One agreement addition permits them to "recover costs , including market rent, for use contributing to the maintenance and preservation of other historic properties included in this agreement or any amendment thereto."

   SIA present priorities include further development of the old Stanley Ranger Station as a museum, maintenance and eventual interpretation of the Storlie Cabin located in the old Stanley Basin mining area, and cooperation with the Yankee Fork Dredge Association and Friends of Custer.

   Our subsequent meetings with the SIA will focus on exhibit development, their publications program, and sales outlet expansion.

5. Interpretive services training will be provided for SNRA personnel prior to this coming season. We would like your assistance Phil, and will give you a firm date request as a soon as possible. This training can be open to others on this Forest or neighboring forests.

   Training in preparation and presentation of programs to the public is a strong need. Many specialists could contribute to our interpretive programs, but lack confidence and/or skill. A speechmakers group meets in our SO every Monday at noon. Such communication training efforts are part of the answer.

   Certainly, Ed Waldapfel and myself have skills to share with others as priorities permit. Many others would be responsive to appropriate training.

   I am also including a copy of my Clemson project prospectus, which charts an interpretive agenda for the SNRA. I will routinely provide you with results as I wrap it up by June 13.

DRAFT FOREST PLAN PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE INTERPRETIVE DIRECTION

CHAPTER & PAGE

IV - I FOREST MANAGEMENT GOALS

Recreation - "Desired Future State"

-- Provides a system of trails necessary to meet expected user demand considering user safety, convenience, and user protection.

-- Provide a variety of recreation and interpretive opportunities in accordance with identified demand.

-- Provide protection of most inventoried recreation and interpretive sites with potential for development.

-- Maintain or improve the visual quality of the Forest.

-- Provide ORV opportunities in areas where such use will not create unacceptable damage or conflict.

IV - 4 FOREST MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

Recreation

-- Recreation program funded at high level.

-- Providing a wide variety of high quality developed and dispersed recreation opportunities.

-- An increased emphasis will be placed on cultural resource management with enhancement.

-- Trailhead development and developed and dispersed recreation is emphasized.

-- New campground investment (200 PAOT/year) and trailhead construction (25 PAOT/year).

-- F&L management for 70% of the Forests developed site capacity and dispersed area acres.

-- Recreation administration, cleanup, and interpretive services will increase by 100%.

IV - 13 FORESTWIDE PRACTICES AND STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Public Contact - Management and Protection of Sawtooth National Forest

-- Through presentations to groups, organizations, agencies, permittees, and elected officials.

-- News releases and publications.

Planning - Review LMP data base printouts for inventoried Potential Recreation and Interpretive Sites as part of project planning for all management activities.

IV - 14 Develop recreation and interpretive facilities to encourage dispersion rather than concentration of users.

-- Provide sufficient barrier free access to sites.

IV - 15 FACILITY AND SITE RECONSTRUCTION AND CONSTRUCTION

-- Place priority for developed management on SNRA.

IV - 16 FACILITY AND SITE MANAGEMENT

-- Cooperate in expanding role of Sawtooth Interpretive Association.

IV - 17 USE ADMINISTRATION

-- Manage dispersed areas to provide a diversity of opportunities.

IV - 23 NATIONAL REGISTER PROPERTIES include REDFISH ARCHEOLOGICAL DISTRICT AND SAWTOOTH CITY.

-- Enhance cultural resources for public use and enjoyment.

IV - 84 SAWTOOTH NATIONAL RECREATION AREA MANAGEMENT AREA 4A

USE ADMINISTRATION

IV - 88 Enlarge the VIS Program and Facilities to more nearly meet users needs and desires.

IV - 89 Develop Historic Site Interpretation Plan

-- Cooperate---in Interpretation of historic sites.

-- Refers to SNRA Headquarters and RLVC displays on ethnography, history, prehistory.

IV - 113 TRAIL RECONSTRUCTION AND CONSTRUCTION

-- Develop Interpretive Trails

IV - 149 RESEARCH NATURAL AREAS

-- Includes Alturas Creek, Pole Creek Enclosure, Redfish Lake Moraine.

IV-150 SCENIC TRAVEL ROUTE

-- Emphasize signing for Visitor Information, Guidance, and Interpretation.

IV-154 DEVELOP MASTER PLAN FOR SUNBEAM DAM OVERLOOK.

IV-155 PROVIDE INTERPRETATION OF NON-GAME SPECIES.

PLANS - PROPOSED SNRA ACTION SCHEDULE

-- Update recreation, interpretive, cultural resource, and visual plans per Forest LMP objectives and MIH definitions.

-- Pettit Lake Recreation Residence Use Continuance

-- SNRA Morainal Lakes

-- White Cloud-Boulder Wilderness implementation plans (if classified)

-- Salmon River Canyon

-- Big Wood River

-- Grandjean

PLANS - CULTURAL RESOURCES

Pole Creek Guard Station
Redfish Rockshelter
Redfish Lake Visitor Center and SNRA Headquarters Displays
Sawtooth City
Champion Creek Famstead
Sumbeam CCC Bathhouse
Sunbeam Dam